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TEENTH ROUND BY "KID" M'COY.

Vicious Fight at Maspeth Won by a

Pugilist Who Is Well Known on

the Indianapolis "Levee."

MASPETH, L. I., March 2.-It was clear-

ly demonstrated to-night that when there is

or disagreeable the weather, there will be

a big attendance of the sporting element

at the ring-side. The Empire Athletic

crowd of sports, many of whom came a

long way to see the two bouts which were

referee. The principal "go" was the twen-

ty-round contest at 154 pounds between

Tommy Ryan, of Syracuse, and Charley

("Kid") McCoy, late of Memphis, but now

a resident of Astoria, L. I. The minor

bout, which was first on the card, was an

eight-round mili at 125 pounds between

Jerry Burns, of Cohoes, and Jack Downey,

of Brooklyn. At the end of the eighth

round honors were even and the bout was

The event of the evening was then called

Ryan was the first to show up. He jumped

into the ring at 9:55 o'clock, accompanied

by Charley White, "Kid" Lavigne, Sam

McCoy followed thirty seconds afterwards.

accompanied by Steve O'Donnell, Maurice

Hagerstrom and "Brooklyn" Jimmy Car-

roll. The betting was pretty brisk and all

in Ryan's favor. The two men shook hands

at 10:05 o'clock. Ryan led off with a left

tap on the face. After sparring for half

a minute, McCoy landed left on the face.

In a rally, McCoy put his right on the face.

Ryan rushed McCov in the latter's corner

and McCoy again got his right to the face.

In the next three rounds little punishment

the fifth both rushed matters, landing

rights and lefts on body and face. Ryan

sent his left to the wind and McCoy sent

his right back on body. McCoy landed his

left on the face and right on the body.

Ryan swung his right for the head, but

McCoy ducked cleverly. Ryan landed his

right on body and ran around the ring

with McCoy hitting him with his right

In the sixth round Ryan began by run-

top of him. In the next McCoy slipped to

one knee and took his time in getting up.
The men were clinched when the gong sounded. Ryan led his left on the face and McCoy sent a good left back on the

same place at the opening of the eighth round. McCoy put in four straight lefts

on Ryan's body. Ryan got his right on the

wind. McCoy got his right and left on the

and Ryan went to his knees. He took his

full time in getting up and the gong sounded after he got up. The crowd cheered loudly for McCoy. In the ninth Ryan

rushed and McCoy hit full in the face

twice. McCoy landed right and left on

face and fought Ryan all over the ring.

Ryan fell from the effects of a right-hand

blow on the head. McCoy rushed some and

tried to land a knock-out. The "Kid"

punched Ryan right and left on the face

mouth and ear at the end of the rou

and body and had him bleeding from the

In the tenth round it looked as if McCoy

would put Ryan out with a right and left-hand smash, but the gong still found Ryan

on his feet. McCoy kept up his right and

left-hand jabs in the eleventh. Ryan's face

was all puffed up and his mouth was bleed-ing profusely. McCoy was as clean as

when he began and there was not a mark

on his face or body. Ryan managed to get in a right on neck, but McCoy had it all

his own way. In the twelfth McCoy led off with right and left on the head and then sent his left twice very quickly on the

neck and his right on the face. Right and

left-hand swings from McCoy on Ryan's

face made the Syracuse man groggy. Mc-

Coy knocked him down with a right-hand

upper cut. Ryan stayed down nine sec-

ends. He hugged McCoy until the end of

At the close of the thirteenth round Mc

next McCoy jabbed his left twice on the

body and his right on the jaw. Ryan ran

McCoy sent his left twice to the wind and

right and left on neck. In the fifteenth

and last McCoy jabbed his left three times on the wind and swung his right on head

and after this it was all over. He landed

a left on the jaw and Ryan went down at

the ropes. He got up as the referee count-

ed ten, but it was his last attempt, as McCoy sent a right and left on the face

and jaw, putting Ryan down and out. He

referee counted him out. Ryan was car-

ried back to his corner in a badly battered condition and had to be helped out of the

Referee Hurst declared McCoy the winner

tried to get up, but he was done for and the

away once more, but McCoy cornered him.

was still without a scratch. In the

ning round and fell down. McCoy fell on

and left until Ryan fell. They were in

hot rally when time was called.

declared a draw.

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Strike for Uniform Wages. PITTSBURG, March 2.- The strike of th painters and decorators of Pittsburg and Allegheny for uniform wages of \$3 per day, nine hours a day and fifty cents an hour for extra work, which was inaugurated this morning, has been virtually won. number of the employers have agreeed to sign-the scale and a general resumption of work is expected within the next fortyeight hours. The strike affects 2,000 men.

A Yale Crew Will Visit Henley. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.-A joint meeting of the academic and scientific faculies of Yale was held this afternoon to consider the proposition of permitting a Yale ring. crew to ealer the regatta at Henley. After Resome little discussion the permission was amid given. The news of the decision was reived joyfully by enost of the students.

## GREAT DAY FOR CUBA

BELLIGERENCY RIGHTS RESOLU-TIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Rules Suspended, the Foreign Affairs Committee Given Right of Way

and Debate Cut Short.

ONLY 17 MEMBERS VOTED NAY. WHILE 263 SAID "YEA."

188 Republicans, 70 Democrats and Populists on the Affirmative Side of the Question.

ALL GALLERIES CROWDED

SPECTATORS AND REPRESENTA-TIVES FILLED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

None of the Speeches Marked by the Sensational Utterances of Sherman and Other Senators.

POWER & DRAKE, MR. HITT'S FORCIBLE APPEAL

CHARGE THERE IS NO WAR REFUTED.

and the Object and Scope of the Resolutions Explained-Warlike Measure Adopted by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Cuba Libre had a field day in the House. Despite the war talk from Spain the struggling patriots in Cuba were eulogized and sympathized with in a two hours' debate, and the rules were then suspended, and the resolutions by the House foreign affairs committee were adopted as a substitute for those of the Senate by an overwhelming majority-263 to 17. An analysis of the vote shows BADLY WHIPPED, IN THE FIFthat 188 Republicans, 70 Democrats and 5 Populists voted for the resolutions and 9 Republicans and 8 Democrats against them. The debate which preceded their adoption was animated, and breathed a spirit of liberty. At times it was exceedingly dramatic. especially when forebodings of war were uttered, but there was no stemming the strong tide. The setting of the scene was brilliant. The galleries were black with people attracted by the prospect of the stirring events. In the reserved gallery a good fight arranged, no matter how cold were many prominent personages. Even the diplomatic gallery, which is usually empty. was thronged with the representatives of foreign countries. On the floor the attendance was the largest of the session. A num-Clubhouse was well filled by an enthusiastic ber of Senators came over from the other end of the Capitol to watch the proceedings. The enthusiasm of the members and the spectators ran riot several times, and the opponents of the resolutions cut but a sorry figure when they attempted a counter demonstration. Owing to the brief time allotted for debate members were fortunate in securing two or three minutes to present

> Bills were passed under under suspension of the rules as follows: To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Aitken, Minn.; on motion of Mr. Dinsmore, to grant the Arkansas & Northwestern railroad a right of way through the Indian Territory. A bill to retire Lieutenant Commander R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., one of the officers injured in the Samoan wreck, as a commander, was defeated-58 to 85. The Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute the seeds author-

> ized by the current law was adopted. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, then arbse. Immediately a hush fell on the House. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolutions reported by the House foreign affairs committee for recognizing Cuban belligerency. The resolutions follow:

"Resolved, By the House of Representaopinion of Congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and that the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents. "Resolved, That Congress deplores the

destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in the island, and, believing that the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba and other na-tions, would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the government of the United States should ise its good offices and friendly influence

"Resolved, That the United States has not intervened in the struggles between any European governments and their colonies on this continent, but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba in conience of its proximity and the extent he present war is entailing such losses on people of the United States that Congress is of opinion that the government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of Amercans by intervention, if necessary,

MR. HITT'S SPEECH. "The resolutions," said Mr. Hitt, "have been considered with great care by the foreign affairs committe. In many meetings, through several months, the question has been discussed. They have been ripened and matured after consultation with the most eminent jurists. In the interests of right, of peace, of our own country, and in the interest of those who are making a struggle with which we sympathize, we believe these resolutions resent the more practical, conservative and effective mode of action. They propose, first, that Congress shall express its opinion that a state of public war exists in the island of Cuba and that we recognize it; second, that the conditions prevail-ing on that island, which have involved such great and deplorable losses, will find a permanent solution only in the establishment of a government by the free choice of the people of Cuba themselves, and that our government should use its friendly influence to that end—this, in the interest of the people of Spain, of Cuba and of all other nations; and, third, in view of the vast interests of our people in the island of Cuba, so close a neighbor; in view of the immense commerce that is being destroyed and the prodigious investments of our American citizens there being con-sumed, that our government, while it has never entered into any connection between European powers and their colonies in any of the struggles which have taken place between them, should be prepared to protect the interests of our American citizens by intervention, if intervention be necessary. The resolutions ought not to cause any trouble between us and any country not seeking to foment trouble with

"I think that gentlemen will agree with me that the proposition of the committee is one far more prudent and effective than the Senate resolution. First, as to the belligerency of the Cubans, that there is a state of war is a fact shown by many things besides newspaper reports. The official reports of our consuls show the growth

and extent of the war. It is not a produc-tion of the ten years' insurrection of 1868 to 1878. More than one-half a year ago the consuls report that the armed forces then in the field contending with desperthen in the field contending with desperate earnestness and unconquerable will were three times greater than the men engaged in the rebellion of 1868 when at the height of its power, and the tide of war has swept on from one side of the island to the other, until to-day the Spanish authority is not, in fact, exercised over more than one-third, probably not more than one-fourth of its territory. The Spanish minister made a public statement Feb. 22, in which he said that 125,000 troops have been sent to the island by Spain. Is not that war? Is that a police force putting down a street disturbance? Recently the captain general of Cuba issued a lengthy proclamation which we have read with horror.

FEW NEGATIVE VOTES CAST

| Seneral of Cuba issued a lengthy prociamation which we have read with horror.
Which contained detailed regulations and
proscriptions concerning this war in the
very terms and spirit of the orders issued
by Napoleon when he commanded the
greatest forces ever enlisted in modern

HISTORY RECALLED. "It will not do to say that this is guerrilla warfare. One hundred and fifty thousand of the finest soldiers that ever marched into Spain took possession of its cities, as the Spanish troops have taken possession of the Cuban cities, and assumed to subdue a people who could only resist by means of guerrilla warfare. And what was the result? Guerrilla warfare destroyed that splendid army. And it was the defeat of Napoleon's forces in that mighty war, conducted by this harassing and irregular system, that deprived him of his resources, so that after the final blow in the retreat from Moscow that greatest power of modern times crumbled and fell. Was that war? Can a Spaniard deny it? There is not a Spaniard in the world who is not proud to recount it as the grandest era in Spanish history and one of the proudest chapters in relation to that race est chapters in relation to that race.

"We not only seize a ship that the Spanish minister notifies our judicial officers is
about to leave before it gets out of the
harbor, as was done with the Bermuda, but we send our cruisers to pursue them on

the high seas.

"If the Cubans are recognized as belligerents they will have the same rights that we now give fully to Spain. By recognizing the Cubans' belligerency they will have a flag and can purchase in our markets.

"I will say to gentlemen who are fearful of the relations of our country with forof the relations of our country with for-SPANIARDS THAT eign countries that I do not think this for this war has existed a year, with great bloodshed. Spain recognized the Southern Confederacy a month before the battle o Bull Run. The Spanish pretend that the Cubans are in their favor. We do not be-lieve it. We wish them to have a government of their own choice. We believe i will be a free government. We cannot no government can-ask in a friendly spirit for the independence of a part of a mon-

"The last provision, in regard to intervention, is one that has been the usage of nations, that has been practiced by ourselves twenty times; and wherever American interests are imperiled we land ma-rines, if necessary. And if it is necessary for the protection of a great property in the midst of extreme confusion and dis-order, we can land a sufficient force for protection. The great aim of this Repub ought to be to be ready always to follow its people, to protect their interests, their property and their lives anywhere in the world." (Applause.)

McCreary, ex-chairman foreign affairs committee, followed Hitt with a hearty indorsement of the resofronted with ruin and the Cuban peop with extermination. He was ready, he said to do all in his power, consistent with hone give independence to Cuba and free the struggling patriots from a cruel and relentless despotism. This was no time for npathy or for the denunciation of the brutal outrages and the barbarous atrocities that have been committed in Cuba The time had come for the American Con-

gress to act. AN ELOQUENT PENNSYLVAN!AN. Mr. Adams, a member of the foreign affairs committee, made an eloquent speech in behalf of the struggling Cubans. The struggling spirit of liberty which we had invoked in 1776, he said, was not bounded by the metes of continents nor the vast ocean itself. He ret cred with pride to the fact that he, while minister to Brazil, had received instructions from Mr. Blaine Secretary of State, to open diplomatic relations with the provisional government of "Now, sir, shall we hesitate," he said, "when this other child of freedom calls on us to grant it recognition in its struggle for liberty? Shall the people of the United States hesitate, I hope and pray that the great ruler who guides the destinies of men and controls the fate of nations will plant in the hearts of our rulers to-day the same

spirit that dwelt in that of James G. Blaine." (Loud applause.) Mr. Sulzer, who was given three minutes, Mr. Turner made the principal speech i pposition to the adoption of the resolu-He expressed at the outset surpris formation on which to base a resolution of to Congress by the State Department he termed as a "dreary record of mutual in-cendiarism and assassination." The precelents cited, he said, were extremely "When recognition was corded to the Southern States," said he "the people of the South had possession every port from the mouth of the Potomas to the Rio Grande, and had an army Caesar and the phalanxes of Alexander not been made to-day in this country by reason of what was done in Barcelona on yesterday, to appeal to the war spirit of our countrymen by arousing a torrent sooner than the incident had occurred yesterday. Spain apologized for the outrage and promised reparation. They may be a hot-blooded people, but there is in their nature the spirit of ancient chivalry. In reference to the outrages spoken of here and elsewhere I believe that the stories that we have heard are utterly incredible I do not deny that atrocities have been committed in this as in other wars, such as occur between men in gallant and manly conflict. Who is the president of the Cuban republic, so-called? I understand that he he is now in the United States instead of taking his fate along with the patriots ighting for freedom. Where is the cap tal? How many have they in arms? Who knows? What great battles have they Where are their gallant chieftains who have met the enemy in the open plain and fought as we are accustomed to see heroes fight for freedom? I am not decient in that patriotism which actuates the gentlemen who are the friends of free-dom. But can we," he concluded, "afford

to outrage the ethics and decencies which prevail between friendly nations in a caus so momentous as that of peace?" (Loud SMITH REPLIES TO TURNER. Mr. Smith, a member of the foreign affairs committee, in reply to Mr. Turner, said he had listened with profound amazement to the denial of our right under the law of nations to confer on the in surgents belligerent rights. "The gentleman from Georgia," continued Mr. Smith, objects because the President of the new republic is a foreigner. Would he ask you, Mr. Speaker, to take down that picture of the patriot Lafayette hanging on the wall, a man who came to this country God-inspired, from the land of France to lift the banner of freedom during the struggle for independence of the United States? (Applause.) Would he go out in the statuary hall and pull out of its place the statue of Pulaski and that of Kosciusko? The Spanish government for many years," concluded Mr. Smith, "was enraged in constructing the palace of the Escurial in Spain. There were but three openings for the ashes of royalty in that Spanish last home. Sir, all of those open-ings have been closed but one, and I hope that one may be filled by the Queen Regent and the young King of that land, and that in the future the Spanish people may join with France and America in upholding the most advanced sentiments in the civilized world proclaimed by repub-licans now and forever guaranteed." (Ap-

by Mr. Tucker, in charge of the opposi-tion. "I have grave doubts," he said, "as to the expediency or propriety of the House of Representatives adopting, under a suspension of the rules, a practical declaration of war against a power with which we are now at peace. I am not enamored of the prospect of war. I am not afraid to stand here and say that I deprecate war. War is horrible, and it is only to be endured when honor and necessity demand

(Continued on Second Page.)

GREAT CARE TAKEN BY SPAIN TO PREVENT FURTHER OUTRAGES.

There Will Be No Repetition of the Barcelona Incident if the Authorities Can Prevent It.

STUDENTS STILL EXCITED

WANTED TO MOB OUR LEGATION AT MADRID YESTERDAY,

the Police Blocked the Streets and Warned the Crowd that Rioters Would Suffer.

GENDARMES BUSY ALL DAY

STREETS OF SEVERAL CITIES PA-TROILED BY MOUNTED OFFICERS.

Mobs Repeatedly Dispersed at Barcelona While Again Attempting to Wreck Our Consulate.

which makes the President, and not Congress, the arbiter of peace or war. Diplomats remark that a hot wave has been passing over Washington, to the disturbance of the belief in peace and with marked derogation from the reputation of United States statesmanship for calm dignity and shrowdness. ACTIVITY AT DOCK YARDS

SPANISH NAVAL SQUADRON TO BE SENT TO CUBA AT ONCE

And Mail Steamers to Be Equipped as Auxiliary Cruisers - Sentiment at European Capitals.

(Special Cable Letter.) MADRID, March 2.4-Although no American consulates were stoned to-day and the United States legation in this city was not harmed, the feeling of the people against the "insolent Yankees"-a term used by the students-was as strong as ever. In fact, had it not been for the prompt action of the authorities, it is probable the American minister here and the United States consuls and commercial agents throughout the country would have been grossly insulted and some, perhaps, injured bodily. A number of students, during the afternoon, assembled in front of the university with the purpose of making a demonstration against the United States and their intention was to mob the United States legation. But the authorities got wind of the affair and strong force of police was turned out, all the streets leading to the legation were blocked and the students were warned that rioting would be severely punished. The same precautions were taken in other cities, and at Barcelona the American consulate was

closely guarded all day. The animosity of the people against the United States is being fed by the newspapers which are printing stinging criticisms of the action of Congress in adopting resolutions in favor of Cuban belligerency The newspapers are also catering to national pride by boasting about the prowess of the Spanish army and navy. The press confirms Brazil when Dom Pedro was dethroned. the report that a Spanish naval squadron, consisting of four cruisers and a dispatch boat, is to be sent to Cuba without delay. In addition, Spanish naval officers and marines are to be attached to the Spanish mail boats, which are to be armed and equipped as auxiliary cruisers. The greatest activity is being displayed in the government dock yard and every preparation possible is being made by the naval and military forces for the most serious eventualities. To add to the excitement it was announced here this evening that a number of Italian ship owners have offered, in event

of war, to provide Spain with steamships to be used as privateers. This city is quiet to-night, the prompt measures taken by the authorities to suptions and the large forces of police present everywhere having proved to the people that lawless acts would not be tolerated. The large Sunday crowds of idlers which would have been utterly unavailing. (Ap-plause.) I have been amazed that an effort vesterday, have not been a factor in the situation to-day, and most of the people have gone about their usual weekday vocations. The abortive attempt of disorderly students to make a demonstration before the United States legation has been the only overt act here, though the excitement of the public mind over the Cuban question

still runs high. The day has not been so quiet elsewhere in Spain and attempts at noisy demonstrations of protest against the United States are reported from several points. Barcelona has maintained the reputation it made yesteris a citizen of the United States, and that day for fomenting unfriendly demonstrations against the United States and the mounted gendarmes have been kept busy patrolling the city and dispersing gatherings of persons plotting to wreak their wrath on the representatives of the United States government in that city. Renewed attempts were made by crowds during the day to do violence to the United States consulate. They were repeatedly charged by the police and dispersed, only to form in some other place with a persistent determination to do their will on the consulate. Such tenacity of purpose indicates that mischief makers are at work in the crowd to make them follow up their hostile course against the con-

The Imparcial to-day declares that the utterances of the United States Senate consist in an "unqualified and unreasoning provocation," adding: "If the desire for war was in response to a fault committed by Spain the Senators would be accomplishing their duty. But no provocation has been given to the United States and the Americans judge rashly of the results of a Span-ish-American war. The distasteful language of the Senate ought not to surprise any one. United States Senators are accustomed to exchange insults without crossing swords or exchanging balls. These are the cowards who are seeking war and one awaits death with more coolness with a good conscience than with pockets filled with dollars." In conclusion the Imparcial counsels the Spaniards to reserve their strength and energies El Liberal says it is impossible to compare

the recognition of the secessionists with the Cubans and, in explaining this assertion, remarks: "Then America warmly congratulated Spain as a noble and honest friend. Can we do the same to the Senate and President Cleveland?" The Heraldo says that the President of

the republic of Ecuador has asked the Queen

Regent of Spain to grant the independence

of Cuba. The consul for Ecuador says the

Heraldo's story is untrue. Dispatches received here from Havana ay that the newspapers of that city are animous in condemning the action of the

#### United States Senate. It is added that the Liberals declare that bandits cannot be beiligerents. General Weyler advises the inhabitants to be prudent. Advices received by the Imparcial say that the Cuban in-SPAIN PROMPT IN APOLOGIZING FOR

surgents of New York are preparing to issue a loan of \$100,000,000, of which a portion will be offered, according to the advices, to American Senators and Representatives "on condition that they obtain recognition of the rebels."

Students Turbulent All Day.

LONDON, March 3 .- A Madrid dispatch to

precautions had been taken. The energetic

intervention of the rector and of the profes-

suppressed. Many arrests were also made of

street disturbers. Unfortunately, the Repub-

licans everywhere are trying to make capital

out of the popular agitation, which has in-

Bermuda filibusters. The press is changing

its attitude of conciliation, and the Liberal

papers advocate an understanding with the

European powers to protect their common

colonial interests against the United States.

The authorities continue to take extraordi-

nary precautions around the American lega-

tion. The Governors of several of the provinces, replying to orders to suppress demon-

strations, have telegraphed to the govern-ment that, in face of the excitement among all classes, it is inadvisable to stop them. The fall of the bourse was especially heavy

here that the resolutions of the Senate will lead to no practical result, save that of in-

creasing the appreciation of the wise pro-vision of the United States Constitution

shrewdness. The view of the European chancellories is that the United States gov-

tween the Spanish authorities and the in-

surgents than they would have to interfere

in an insurrection in Jamaica by England

or of an uprising on Cayenne and Mar-

tinique by France."
The Pall Mail Gazette has a dispatch

from Madrid which says: "Although Spain

recognizes the absolute independence of the

possibility of intervention, the Premier in-

American Senators without admitting the

ment the injustice of some of the language

Cuban rebels, whose savage acts, it is

a pretext for a quarrel with Spain.

GERMANS AMAZED.

Their Time-Honored Policy.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

the United States Senate, awaken profound

interest and whispered discussion here, not

only in the press and official circles, but in

all classes of society. The questions in-

volved are not regarded by any means as

being confined in their effects to Spain and

the United States. The Cuban resolutions

are coupled with President Cleveland's Ven-

ezuelan message in the public mind, and

there seems to be a deep-seated conviction

in the European mind that these incidents

United States government to depart from

its time-honored course of nonintervention

in European affairs. The American action

on the Cuban question is therefore regarded

as an event of the first importance to the

European world. As to the opinion held of

it here, it must be said that Germany and

Austria stand amazed, and neither states

men nor the public know how to regard

what they consider as recent frequent evi-

dences that the United States has formed

a new determination to take an active part

More or less speculation is given, also, to

the manner in which the United States ex-

pects to reap profit by intervening in Cuba

and much of the argument on the question

proceeds on the presumption that it is

sought to take Cuba from Spain for the

purpose of adding it to the United States.

It is generally admitted that as a belliger-

ent force Spain would be no match for the

United States in the event of hostilitles

arising out of the dispute. When it comes

to the merits of the case on which the

United States bases its action the opinion

holds that Spain's treatment of Cuba has

sentiment of reprobation. But, looking fur-

ther to the legal aspects of the case, it is

considered that Spain is still within her

rights, which are secured to her by inter-

national law, in quelling rebellion in any

brook any interference with her course in

Cuba, such as is contemplated by the con-

current resolution of the Senate, and the opinion is generally held by well-informed

ment circles that the Spanish governmen

The imbroglio has been the subject of

terested discussion in the lobbles of the

Reichstag, and one hears widely differing

views of it expressed. For example, Herr

Richter, the distingueshed Radical leader,

said: "The United States has undoubtedly

secome a new and hitherto unconsidered

factor in international politics. As to the

Cuban question Spain would be better off

to be 'rid of Cuba from the financial point

of view, as the island costs her more than

it vields. But she would not agree to give

it up, for to do so means for her the abdi

cation of all pretension as a great power

There is great reserve displayed in gov

ernment circles in expressing opinion on the subject, as was to be expected, and the

portion of the press which has official con-

Office, however, it was said that grave fears were entertained there that serious interna-

tional complications would be the outcom-

of the attitude of the United States towards

Cuba. It may be said in a general way that

everywhere astonishment was expressed a

The press is only just beginning to con

ment on the subject, and obviously does not

feel very well informed on it, regarding i

great distrust has been created there by the

report that secret negotiations are in prog-

stated, refer to the diplomatic attitude of

States in Cuba. The dispatch adds:

York of Spain securing the support

Canaries, or at the expense of Morocco.

Many French holders of Spanish and Span-

ish-Cuban loans are urging the French gov-ernment to protect them." The Frankfur-

out of her way to the support of Spain."
The Vossische Zeitung, of this city, main-

tains a neutral tone in its comments, but says: "Naturally, the provocations offered

by the United States have been keenly felt

in Spain." This journal also expresses the

hope that President Cleveland will succeed in calming the excitement on the Cubar

question in Congress and in the Nation.

thinks Spain might be willing to sell

cede Cuba to another power to be rid

the embarrassment it causes her.

ress between France and Spain, which, it is

the turn taken by American policy.

nections has been silent. At the Foreign

to fight against the United States.

will find an ally against the United States in Europe should she find herself compelled

oliticians in the Reichstag and in govern-

It is not believed in Berlin that Spain will

hereafter in the world's politics,

BERLIN, March 2 .- The intentions of the

vindicate the nation's honor.

in Bank of Spain shares and Cuban bonds.' The Standard also has a dispatch from Paris which says: "It is the general belief

creased on the news of the release of the

the Standard says: "The students of the university showed a turbulent disposition all day, notably when they learned that police

sors pacified them. The students of Valencia. Barcelona and Granada displayed a MINISTER TAYLOR NOTIFIED THAT similar agitation, which was everywhere

THE BARCELONA OUTRAGE.

Regret Expressed by the Minister of

State for the Action of the Mob

in Stoning the Consulate.

ACT AT ONCE DISAVOWED

REPARATION WOULD BE MADE.

And Every Precaution Taken Guard the United States Legation Against Attacks.

MEETING OF THE CABINET

MR. CLEVELAND AND HIS ADVISERS AT SECRETARY OLNEY'S HOUSE.

Situation Discussed, but No Action Taken that Would Indicate Trouble Is Expected.

NOVEL DEMAND FROM SPAIN

THIS GOVERNMENT ASKED TO DIS-CLAIM THE SENATE'S ACTION.

No Attention Likely to Be Paid to the Note-Friendly Letter from Minister Dupy De Lome.

tends to point out to the American govern-WASHINGTON, March 2.-The Spanish of the Senators. He also proposes to point out the ridiculous misrepresentations of the government took steps very promptly to make amends to the United States for the claimed, merit the condemnation of civiloutburst of mob violence at Barcelona. This ized nations. For them to be considered on an equal footing with the Spanish troops action, and especially the fact that it was and to grant such men belligerent rights is considered in some quarters to be simply taken immediately on news of the affair reaching the Spanish government and without waiting for any suggestion from the government in any case is preparing for all eventualities. The patriotism of the nation has been completely aroused and the au-United States will tend greatly to relieve the situation and prezent a serious thorities and press counsel prudence. At the same time there is a determination to of the mob's attack on our consulate. The intelligence of the disavowal by Spain reached the State Department last evening in the following cablegram from Mr. Hannis Taylor, United States minister at Madrid, They Think Americans Have Changed "The Minister of State has just called to express deep regret that a mob has insulted the Bareclona consulate by breaking windows and offered complete reparation. He informed me that the government, on its American government towards the rebelown motion, has taken every precaution lion in Cuba, as indicated by the action of to guard the legation and my residence.

have asked no protection. It is in part perhaps owing to these official advices that the excitement in Spain over the action of the United States Senate leading up to the insult of the United States consulate at Barcelona fails to find a corresponding reflex in Washington, at least, in official circles, and almost everywhere the feeling is general that the affair is not one which necessarily must lead to hostilities. From the terms of Minister Taymark a determination on the part of the lor's message it would seem that either himself or United States Consul Bowen, at Barcelona, had previously cabled a brief statement of the attack upon the consulate, but if so the message could not be obtained here for publication. However that may be, it is certain that the Spanish minister here, Senor De Lome, was early informed of the trouble at home and lost no time yesterday in communicating to Secretary Olney the facts, with an assurance that his government could be relied on to do everything the proprieties required to atone for the insult offered to our consulate. Of course, President Cleveland was at once advised of the state of affairs in Spain and later in the evening Secretary Olney communicated the facts to a few members of the Cabinet at his own house, where they had

> The best indication that no serious trouble is expected to follow this Barcelona incident is afforded by the course of affairs in the navy and war departments, which ran along this morning in the usual quiet and formal manner, without the slightest sign of preparation of ships or troops or military stores, which might be expected if it were felt that an emergency existed. The prompt action of the Spanish government in so completely meeting the demand of outraged international etiquette, no doubt, is the reason for the assumption by our government of this se rene and forbearing attitude, and, in view of the thoroughness of the apology for an incident that was clearly without official ganetion, and is chargeable to irresponsible students on a holiday, it is improbable that our government will take further notice of the affair beyond instructing Minister Taylor to acknowledge in suitable terms our acceptance

of the Spanish disclaimer. The news of the Spanish disavowal was read with interest by Senators and Representatives. Senator Gray, of the foreign relations committee, said that course was the only one for Spain to pursue. He added that it was not the place of the United States, a big, strong nation, to become excited over the ebullitions of the people of Spain, but calmly and dispassionately to do our duty without regard to anything that might be done by the people of certain communities in Spain."

#### CABINET MEETING SUNDAY.

Two Communications Considered by the President and His Advisers. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The Spanish-American situation growing out of the reports of the riots in Barcelona and other cities in Spain, was regarded so seriously by the President that a special meeting of the Cabinet was held last night, though as a new subject. A dispatch to the Frank-furter Zeitung from New York says that the call was issued under the guise of a dinner at Secretary Olney's residence. This dinner conference lasted until after 10 o'clock. During the dinner Secretary Olney pro-France against intervention by the United contingency has been reckoned with in New from Minister De Lome, the Spanish Min-France by the cession of islands such as the ister, inclosing a cable message he had received from his government. This message directed the Spanish minister to inform The Frankfur- the United States government that Spain ter Zeltung editorially discredits the diswas exerting all her power to amply propatch. "France is too much engaged with her own affairs," the paper thinks, "to go tect the United States legation and consuls and that he could give assurances that they would be protected from any harm. Also that Americans visiting and residing in Spain would be made safe from the attacks of mobs and other riotous assemblages. The communication from the Spanish minister is couched in pleasant and friendly erms and reiterated on his own behalf assurances of his government that no outrages should be perpetrated upon Americans The National Zeitung utters a warning to

its readers against undervaluing the mean-Secretary Olney submitted another communication which created profound surprise, ing of the latest manifestation of the United States, although it does not mean a decisive plan of action on the part of the United States government. "President Cleveland will doubtiess be able to stem popular expressions of provocation to Spain," the National Zeftung continues, "but he will prob-It was a message from the Spanish Mit of Foreign Affairs in Madrid, insisting that the United States government disavow the action of the Senate as a condition precedent to continued friendly relations between the two governments. This was something the administration had not expected to be con-